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INTO THE MELTING-POT.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

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[The National Union does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed in signed articles.]

Notes and News.

A Two Years' Limit?

In the House of Lords, at the last moment, a new proviso was inserted at the instance of Viscount Midleton into the Parliament and Local Elections Bill, limiting to two years the duration of any Parliament that may be elected before a new Parliamentary Register has been prepared and brought into force. The measure therefore returns to the Commons, and it is understood that the Government is willing to accept the amendment provided the Speaker offers no objection

There is one very real objection to the amendment—it is not by any means sufficiently drastic. The duration of *any* Parliament elected during the war, upon the present or a new Register, ought not to exceed one year. It is obvious that women might otherwise be excluded from representation and a voice in some of the most fateful decisions to be made at the close of the war, and from any effective share in the work of reconstruction that will begin with peace.

Franchise Wide and Simple.

Notice of the following motion was handed in by Sir John Simon on August 22nd :—

"That in the opinion of the House the Parliament to deal with industrial and social reconstruction after the war should be elected on a wide and simple franchise exercised by both men and women, and that therefore legislation establishing such franchise is urgently required and should be passed during the war."

The intention is that this notice of motion should be on the paper of the House of Commons at the resumption of Parliament in October, when a day may be asked for its discussion, if necessary. It is understood, however, that steps towards calling a conference on the subject of the franchise may be taken by the Government within the next month.

U.S.A. Federal Suffrage Amendment.

At his "Notification" Meeting, held on July 31st, Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, announced that he was in favour of Women's Suffrage, after thinking it out, as a matter of justice, and that having come to that conclusion he was anxious to see the matter settled at once. His pronouncement, which was convinced and whole-hearted, was cheered by the enormous meeting with great enthusiasm. The following day, we understand, Mr. Hughes saw a deputation of the Women's Roosevelt League, and promised definitely to support the Federal Amendment. If the Amendment is carried in Congress by a three-fourths majority, it will be referred to the States' Legislatures, and, if ratified by three-fourths of these, will be enacted for all the States.

Mr. Wilson, the candidate of the Democratic Party, though declaring himself a supporter of Women's Suffrage, favours the slower method of proceeding State by State, and refuses, we understand, to support the Federal Amendment.

Why Women Deserve the Vote.

"Do you think you can test this question as to whether women should have votes on the basis of whether they can make shells or do service like men?" asked Mr. Stephen Gwynn, in the House of Commons. "Women are entitled to the vote on their work as women, on the work they do in governing the house, in the education of children, and in their work of preparing men to go out and take their part in the trenches. That is why women deserve the vote."

Equal Risks and Equal Sacrifices.

"If sacrifice is to be the basis of our franchise," said Mr. Long, in his speech on the Registration Bill, "what of the women who in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and in many other capacities, have taken as great risks and have made as great sacrifices as almost any of the soldiers?"

The Decline of Insanity.

The decline in the number of cases received in the last twelve-month by the Belfast District Asylum has been remarkable as compared with the average of the last ten years. The greatest reduction was among women. Dr. Graham, in his annual report, says there is good ground for the hope that neurotic disorders among women are steadily decreasing. "Especially significant," he thinks, "is the change coming over the lives of middle-class women—daughters of merchants or professional men. The war has enfranchised women. It has set them free from benumbing conventionalities that threatened to stifle their energies; and, so far, it has contributed to soundness of mind and nerve. With the ever-widening circle of women's interests a new barrier against mental disorders has been erected."

Another very well-known brain specialist, Dr. Armstrong Jones, of the London County Council's Asylum at Claybury, gives very emphatic testimony to the special usefulness of women in replacing the male mental nurses who are now serving in the Army. "Their very presence," he says, "has a beneficial and helpful effect upon the patients." As it used to be urged in the past that it was out of the question to employ women nurses to tend the insane, this bit of practical experience is of especial value. It will be remembered that Claybury Asylum, where Dr. Armstrong Jones has had charge from the very beginning, twenty-four years ago, was one of the very first asylums in the country to utilise the services of medical women, and the first institution to set up a laboratory for the scientific study of insanity.

Research during the last twenty years has brought about marvellous advances of knowledge in connection with the causes of insanity. It is found at Claybury that from one-third to one-half of the male patients admitted are suffering from one form or another of venereal disease, thus corroborating the evidence given before the Royal Commission by medical officers that these diseases are "frequently the chief factor amongst all that can be assigned in connection with insanity."

Nurses as Officers.

Under the heading "Officers Wounded" in the official list of casualties last week were the names of four nurses, Matron M. M. Tunley, Sister Allsopp, Sister Easby, and Sister Whyte. This announcement caused a great deal of surprise among people who did not know that military nurses rank as officers; but the names of Army matrons, sisters, and staff nurses are published in the official Army list under the headings Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, and the Territorial Force Nursing Service, and the names of several nurses who have died whilst on service abroad have appeared in the roll of honour among the names of officers. Canadian nurses have a still more definite status, for they wear the star upon their uniform, like officers, and are entitled to the salute.

N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Dr. Elsie Inglis starts with her Unit for Salonica next week, and Mrs. Haverfield goes with her in charge of the Transport Column. The Unit consists of about eighty persons, including six doctors.

Two "Record" Numbers!

The Press Survey, of last week, August 18th, was further enlarged in a second impression, which may be had on application to the Secretary, The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. It is thought that our readers will be glad to keep for future reference both this number and the present issue, which contains a second survey of the weekly and provincial press on Women's Suffrage.

The "Makeshift Register."

IMPRESSIONS OF THE SECOND READING DEBATE.

By Mrs. Margaret Heitland.

Indebted as I am to a kind Suffragist M.P. for a seat in the Ladies' Gallery during the Second Reading of what is styled the "Special Register" Bill, I feel that I should like to offer Suffragists who could not be present on that occasion a few impressions of the debate. It was profoundly interesting, and four hours slipped by faster than many a single one at other times. Each speech, too, had its value and carried a measure of conviction to the mind. Yet, looking back on the discussion, I see that the whole subject was a great tangle. Each speaker pulled at the bit of tangle nearest to him; but all these pullings and tuggings scarcely eased the knots.

Hardly anybody liked the Bill, except perhaps Sir Robert Finlay, who thought it was not amiss. I have ventured to call it a "makeshift" because the Prime Minister gave it that uncomplimentary adjective and several others. Sir Edward Carson was meant to be pleased with the measure, because by its provisions soldiers and sailors might be placed upon the Register. But he did not like it, because he was mainly concerned that the soldiers and sailors should vote; the honour and glory of registration left him cold. Throughout the discussion Sir Edward was working to get the ballot-boxes to the trenches, not the soldiers to the ballot-boxes. That is to say, he desired that the soldiers and sailors should become electors, as soldiers and sailors, not in the old manner as "occupiers," "owners," or "lodgers" (even though the Bill would whittle down the period of "occupation" in their case to a merely nominal period), but by right of being themselves and of rendering splendid service to the State.

Warned by the Speaker's ruling, when Suffragist members tried to bring women into the last Franchise Bill, Sir Edward Carson inquired betimes whether the Bill could in Committee be so widened as to enfranchise soldiers and sailors "as such," and Sir John Simon put a similar question with regard to the enfranchisement of women. The Speaker's reply was that such proposals, if accepted, would transform the "Special Register" Bill into a Franchise Bill, and although he admitted that the Bill would in reality enfranchise persons who at present were not electorally qualified, still such considerable changes as the specific enfranchisement of soldiers, sailors, and women could only be effected if the House gave an "instruction" to that effect. The speech of Sir Edward Carson which followed was chiefly directed to show how very undesirable it was that many sailors and soldiers should not be able to vote during the war for a Parliament which might have to consider all the peace negotiations and the framing of a policy which would be in operation for several years to come. He went on even to speak as though the proposal to enfranchise women stood somehow in the way of his own proposal, although the Speaker had indicated quite clearly that both proposals were on an equality so far as the possibility of bringing them within the scope of the Bill was concerned.

We listened then to a powerful speech from Sir John Simon, who made havoc of the Bill on the score of its unworkableness, and who roused a rather silent House to applause when he finally called for something very different from "a miserable makeshift," namely the establishment of a simple franchise for men and women with "some short residential qualification." His practical proposal was that the present Bill should be referred to a Select Committee with an instruction that would be acceptable to the chief groups in the House. Round this proposal of Sir John Simon's opinion began to crystallise.

It obtained its most cogent and spontaneous support from Mr. Walter Long, who while as President of the Local Government Board he defended the Bill as a means of setting up a Register for a short time to meet an emergency, did not shrink from saying plainly that he thought our present registration system very unsatisfactory in many ways. He hoped that politicians would never go back to the old electioneering devices "when, in order that we might win a particular seat, we paid men to keep men off the Register in order that our friends might get on." He had spoken sympathetically of our own question, saying that "if sacrifice is to be the basis of our franchise, or of a special franchise, what of the women who in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and in many other capacities, have taken as great risks and have made as great sacrifices as almost any of our soldiers?" Therefore he carried many of us in the Gallery with him when he urged that a "representative conference" should be held during the autumn, and that this conference—representing the chief groups of thinkers on questions of electoral reform, revision of electoral power and registration—should be held for the purpose of discussing those subjects and of bringing forward some proposals which could take shape in legislation. Mr. Long's speech was large and generous in tone; he indicated, too, that he was prepared to work actively to carry his scheme into effect.

Mr. Dickinson, speaking with special knowledge of registration matters, left the Bill a very ragged and tattered affair when he had done with it, and was unconvinced by the statement that it was only a registration and not a franchise Bill. If the franchise was to be enlarged in war time, and if "service and sacrifice of the individual" were to be the basis of the franchise, then women should become electors as well as men. He wanted to get some system by which the people of the country should be fairly represented.

Mr. Pringle announced that the proved value of women's services during the war had led him to abandon the anti-Suffragist position, and many members, including Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Major Hunt, and Sir Ryland Adkins, emphasised the claims of women to political citizenship. Mr. Winston Churchill thought that men could vote at the front, Sir Hedworth Meux was quite sure they could not, and thus the argument wandered about from point to point. But Mr. Asquith was very genial and very firm, abused the Bill pleasantly, and was resolved that at least the Second Reading should go through—which it did, but so undramatically that up in our little grilled gallery I was not aware of it. Whether it will ever get much beyond this Second Reading seems extremely doubtful.

The Next Step in Housekeeping.

III.—FEDERATED HOUSEHOLDS.

By Miss Clementina Black.

The developments of which housekeeping is plainly in need are: (*a*) the application to household service of modern business methods; (*b*) the improvement and, at the same time, the cheapening of food by means of co-operative purchase and preparation. The problem before us is how to secure these advantages without the sacrifice of family privacy. No doubt, the solution which I am about to lay before the readers of The Common Cause—and which commends itself, I find, to a good many intelligent women—is not the only possible or satisfactory one; it is, however, one which could be translated into action immediately, wherever a group of householders desired to try the experiment. The experimenting households would need to be situated near enough together for service from a common centre, and would also need to be of about the same social and financial standing.

The first step will be the formation of a managing committee, having among its members both men and women. Eventually, this body will be elected by, and mainly, if not wholly, from the co-operating residents; but the first committee will probably have to form itself and get its existence legalised by election at the point where propaganda merges into action. A first-rate manageress will be engaged (it is now possible to find women who have been scientifically trained in domestic management); and one house, or, if necessary, two together, at the most conveniently accessible spot possible, will be divided into kitchens, store-places, offices, dining-rooms, and lodgings for a nucleus of resident servants. Food will be bought in bulk and cooked at the centre, meals being either eaten at the common dining-room or delivered at the consumer's own house, from which the crockery, &c., will afterwards be collected for washing up. The buying, preparing, and clearing away of meals being thus removed from the separate households, the internal work of each will be greatly reduced, so greatly that few employers will now need a whole-time servant. A staff of visiting servants will be organised under the direction of the manageress and engaged by various householders for so many hours per day or per week as may be desired. Such is the skeleton of the scheme; its details may now be elaborated.

The Committee will appoint the superior staff, make all payments and enter into all contracts; will fix the tariffs and debate upon and sanction any addition to the undertakings of the Federation. A prudent committee will sedulously avoid any appearance of an intention to domineer, and will be careful to keep in touch with the wishes of its constituents; in dealing, for instance, with a proposal to employ a single laundry for the Federation's washing, it might call a residents' meeting and take a general vote. But if the proposal were carried no member of the minority would be constrained to abandon his private washerwoman for the general laundry. In every point of detail rigidity should be regarded as the greatest of dangers and elasticity as an invariable *desideratum*.

One of the Committee's earliest duties will be the appointment of a manageress, and the first test of its wisdom will be its readiness to offer a high salary. A person required to administer so many activities, to deal with so many different people, and to keep smooth the running of so much machinery must needs be kept free from personal worries about money. She must not suffer in her efficiency by little carking hesitations about whether she can afford to take a cab on a wet night or put out her jobs of sewing.

The Manageress.—Upon the choice of the right woman for this important post the success or failure of the scheme will largely depend. Not only technical knowledge and trained business capacity, but also tact, determination, initiative, and the gift of choosing the right people will be required. In the early stages of her engagement she will be busied in consultations with the Committee, or perhaps with a special sub-committee, about the necessary alterations and equipment of the centre; will lay out her scheme of catering, visit wholesale firms, test and compare their goods and collate their prices; the information thus gathered she will lay before the committee, or, again, before a business and finance sub-committee, with whom the final choice will rest, but who will attach great weight to her advice.

When the Federation is in full working order the manageress will have under her charge: (*a*) the provision of supplies; (*b*) the arrangement of bills of fare for the various meals; (*c*) the engagement and control of a staff of servants, of whom perhaps five or six will have quarters of their own at the centre; (*d*) the arranging with individual residents for the supply of servants in their houses for fixed hours per day or week. If she is a wise woman she will make it almost her first aim to foster a spirit of cheerfulness throughout all departments of the centre; will insist upon light walls and gay colours, and choose for the servants a uniform that will be not only useful but pretty. Pink, for instance, is one of the best washing as well as one of the most festive of tints.

The Secretary will write the business letters, keep the accounts, make the necessary additions to the card-index, check the stores, take the minutes of committee meetings, and be in charge of the telephone. Whenever she is engaged outside her office this last duty will be discharged by one of the upper servants, who will thus learn the use of the instrument. During any absence of the manageress the secretary will replace her, and will thereby gain experience that may fit her to become a manageress at some other centre by and by.

The Centre will contain: A kitchen or kitchens, store-rooms, dining-rooms, an office each for the manageress and secretary, a waiting-room, and residential quarters for a certain number of servants. The manageress and secretary, although they should reside within the precincts of the Federation, need not actually live at the centre; if, however, they do so, rules for leaving each undisturbed in her own dwelling during her free hours will have to be carefully framed and most rigidly observed.

The kitchens will be fitted with the sort of cooking-plant employed in the best hotels and hospitals, and this will be so devised as to secure a medical standard of cleanliness and the least possible wastage in the process of cooking. The business of washing-up—that bugbear of domestic service under present conditions—will be carried on as nearly mechanically as is humanly possible; and the washed crockery will be dried not by hand nor with a cloth, but by hot air. All vessels used for food should be touched as little as possible either by the hand or by any textile material.

The store-rooms will be paved and lined with a glazed cement impenetrable to any rodent or insect; the movable shelves of smooth slate; and the windows ample, so that dust and dirt will find no dark lurking-place. Daylight is a powerful ally of cleanliness. These store-rooms will be visited at frequent intervals by a competent, paid inspector, who will, as regularly, take samples for analysis. Thus, the community will always know that its food is of excellent quality, that its bread is not whitened with alum nor swollen with potatoes; the pulp of its strawberry jam not compounded of turnips, nor the seeds thereof either chipped out of wood or collected from some humble anonymous plant; that vegetable marrow is not the principal ingredient in its mango chutney; that the tea in its teapots is not beautified by mineral colouring, nor the milk which its babies imbibe kept sweet by chemical preservatives.

The dining-rooms will have dadoes of some washable kind—tiles, coloured cement, or even cork carpet; the paper above will be light and cheerful; the curtains of straight-hung washing material; the tables of good design and pleasant colour, and the chairs really comfortable. The crockery will be chosen both for convenience of shape and pleasure to the eye, and the tables always set with precision and daintiness. The offices of the manageress and the secretary will be equipped and fitted according to the advice of a business expert. There must inevitably be a good deal of book-keeping and registering; and the only way to minimise errors is to employ the simplest and least cumbrous of systems.

The waiting-room will be simply and pleasantly furnished, and provided with writing materials, which persons desiring to leave messages will be asked to employ. Verbal messages are always open to chances of error which are better avoided beforehand. Residents, in their turn, will be able to leave written notes for expected visitors. Parcels for any federated household will be taken in at the centre, and letters forwarded during absence; there, too, pet animals, whose existence so greatly complicates week-end outings, will be received as temporary boarders, and garden-lovers will be able to leave instructions for the punctual watering of their flower borders.

The engaging, housing, and managing of servants must remain to be dealt with next week.

A British Woman at the French Front.

Miss Burke, of the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

The French Government has honoured Miss Kathleen Burke, of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, by awarding to her the decoration of the "Golden Palms" and naming her Officier de l'Instruction Publique et Beaux Arts. This is one of the highest honours France can bestow on those who have distinguished themselves in art, science, or literature.

Called by France "The knight of tenderness and pity throughout the world," Miss Burke has used her gift of eloquence to plead the cause of the French and Serbian wounded in Britain, and more recently in America and Canada. She has lately returned from a tour of the French front, including the lines of Verdun, being the first woman allowed to enter Verdun since its evacuation by the civil population.

"I am not free to say much about my tour on the French front," Miss Burke told a representative of The Common Cause. "Of course, it was enormously interesting. The French Government allowed me to go right up as far as Verdun, and gave me a car with a helmeted soldier chauffeur. As escort they let me take one of my own friends, Commander Jean de Pulligny, and his daughter, Madame de Jouffray came too.

"We left Paris one morning, slept the night at Vitry-le-François, went all over the battlefields of the Marne, and then went to find General Pétain, to see where we might go and where we might not, further on. General Pétain, you know, is the original defender of Verdun. He now commands three armies, and the Army of Verdun is under General Nivelle.

"I asked permission to go to Rheims. The General smiled, and pointed out that his headquarters were hardly on the way there; so I asked to be allowed to go to Verdun. He explained, in a most fatherly way, that there would be grave danger; but when he saw that I really wanted to go he telephoned for permission from General Nivelle.

"We stayed for some time at Verdun watching an artillery duel. Of course, the noise was appalling, but somehow the sound of fifty or sixty guns going off at once doesn't worry me so much as one alone. The most exciting moment was when a shell burst some two hundred feet from our car. That acted as an excellent sharpener for our appetite, and decided us to get into the vaults of the citadel and have lunch.

"We lunched with General Dubois, the officer in command, in Verdun, and 120 or so of his officers, and were fêted, and petted, and generally spoiled. They made us the prettiest speeches, and I made a speech in return, beginning in English—as I found most of them understood it—and ending in French. It was quite a little festivity.

"It was extraordinary how pleased everyone was to see two women there. Our visit was clearly quite an event, and from the youngest Poilu up to the General they were one broad grin. Heads popped up out of the trenches as word went round that ladies were coming, and everybody began to smarten himself up, to the best of his ability. Coats were slipped on, caps straightened, collars fastened, and there was a general air of animation.

"The night we spent at Bois-le-Duc, where we lunched the following day with General Nivelle, and were passed on to the next General, who gave us permission to go into Rheims. Here we visited the Cathedral and other public buildings, and saw everything there was to be seen, including the children at school in the champagne caves. Next we went on to General Joffre, to whom I brought a letter of introduction from a French General in New York."

A Visit to Royaumont.

Miss Burke, of course, paid a visit to the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals at Royaumont. She was particularly interested in the new Canadian Ward, supported out of the 20,000 dollars which she collected in the Dominion for the Scottish Hospitals' work in France. It was collected from five cities: Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and London (Ontario), and 10,000 dollars was the gift of the Canadian Red Cross. A great many beds in the ward, she told me, were named by the Canadian women's clubs, and by various Chapters of the Daughters of the Empire.

The Daughters of the Empire are a big organisation throughout the whole of Canada, every city having two or three branches. Before the war they were engaged in various efforts for the benefit of women and children, and other philanthropic work as well, and now they are working for the Red Cross, soldiers' clubs, and all kinds of war work. Their Chapters all have different names. There are, for instance, the Lord Roberts Chapter, and the Florence Nightingale Chapter, and several Chapters are being named after people connected with the Scottish Women's Hospitals.

Miss Burke was made a member of the National Chapter—the central body with which all branches are connected—and the President, Miss Gooderham, of Toronto, took a great deal of interest in her work, doing all that she could to help.

Canada is taking quite a distinct interest in the Canadian Ward at Royaumont, Miss Burke told me, and it has already had several distinguished Canadian visitors. The Ward, which is in the old Refectory, contains eighty or ninety beds, and was starting to fill when she was there early in July. It was formally opened on July 15th by the well-known Ottawan, Mr. W. E. Matthews, who took the Canadian flag to Royaumont. This was duly hung in the ward at the opening ceremony, and though most of the men there at that time were very badly injured they managed to raise themselves in bed and give a cheer for Canada when they heard the flag had been brought so many thousands of miles. Mr. Matthews, in his speech, made most appreciative reference to Miss Burke, who, he said, had been a spark that had kindled the enthusiasm of the Canadian people.

There is no doubt that these visits to Canada and the U.S.A. have had a good effect in making known to people overseas the magnificent work which women are doing, and bringing Americans more into touch with British women.

"We fondly imagine in this country," wrote Miss Shippen, in an American journal, after hearing Miss Burke speak, "that the American woman is ahead of her European sisters. It is well for us to meet from time to time some of these clever, astute English women who give us a realising sense of the sharpness of their intellect, of the quality of their mentality, and of their aptitude for politics. There are some wonderful speakers among them, and their experience recently acquired in their struggle against the Government has sharpened their wit and given them a remarkable shrewdness, as well as poise, which few American women possess. I do not mean that there are not equally clever women among us. I doubt, however, whether we have as many as England possesses, with Miss Burke as one of the most fascinating types."

Another Tour Overseas.

So successful was Miss Burke's last tour in Canada and the U.S.A. that she is starting, about September 9th, for a second tour, intending to give her first lectures on the Scottish Women's Hospitals in Vancouver, and to work down south to San Francisco, and try California. The Canadian Pacific Railway has given her free transport to the coast, and she is confident that the Canadian men's and women's clubs, and the Daughters of the Empire will give her every help, as they did during her former tour.

A good deal of her success, she told me, was due to the kindness and sympathy of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who were most helpful and encouraging.

At Royaumont.

Patients from the French Colonies.

The Organising Secretary has received this week the following letter from Miss Cecily Hamilton from Royaumont:—

"On Friday last we had a visit from the Minister of the Colonies, Monsieur Doumergue, who, having heard that Royaumont contained a number of Colonial patients, was anxious to see them for himself. His visit, made at short notice, was unceremonious, and therefore all the more pleasant. He arrived between five and six, made a tour of the hospital, giving special attention to the wards of the Senegalese and Arabs, and stayed to supper with us before motoring back to Paris. The blacks were particularly delighted by his visit; he saw and talked to every one of them. By the bye, the blacks (who insist on addressing their doctor as 'Maman') are rather popular as patients, though they have the reputation of being troublesome and difficult to manage.

"M. Doumergue's visit has had an unexpected and very welcome result. During his visit he informed us of the existence of an official agency for distributing the funds collected in the French colonies for the victims of the war, and pointed out that as Royaumont treated colonial patients, the hospital was entitled to apply to the committee for a subscription. This was done, the Minister himself taking charge of the request; and to-day (August 10th) Miss Ivens received the following communication (translated) from the President of the Committee:—

'Madam,—The Minister of the Colonies has informed my Committee of the request addressed to him by the Auxiliary Hospital 301 of Royau-

mont (Scottish Women's Hospital) of which you are the Surgeon-in-Charge.

'In laying the request before the Committee, Monsieur Doumergue expressed the highest opinion of your hospital, describing it as a remarkable organisation, where our wounded are most carefully and scientifically treated. As a result of these representations the Committee decided to grant to your hospital the sum of ten thousand francs.

(Signed) 'Maurice Bloch.'

"I feel sure the Committee will be glad to learn of this very substantial mark of French approval."

Women Preachers.

By a Member of the Society of Friends.

To a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, the heat displayed in the controversy with regard to "Women Missioners" seems strangely out of date. For more than two centuries and a-half, women have shared in the vocal ministry of Friends' meetings for worship on an absolute equality with men. No injury to Christian truth has followed; no injury to the Society itself, no injury to the character of its women members. On the contrary, experience has proved that the women of the Society have received messages which have very often been recognised by their hearers as answering to needs both of heart and head, thus carrying the most satisfying evidence that such messages have indeed been inspired by God. "What God hath cleansed," comes again the command, as much needed, and as difficult to accept, now as in days of old, "call not those common."

The bold experiment of the early Friends was founded on the belief that *all*, both men and women, had been called to become "priests unto God," with right of direct access to Him, and with possibility of receiving His enlightenment, without the intervention of any special sacerdotal order or outward sacrament. They were assured that Paul had a glimpse of a great truth when he wrote to the Galatian Church that "there can be no male and female: for ye are all one man in Christ Jesus." They read how Peter had seen in the manifestations of the first Pentecost the fulfilment of the ancient prediction that "your sons *and your daughters* shall prophesy," and that "on my servants and *on my handmaidens* in those days will I pour forth of my Spirit, and *they shall prophesy*." They understood that the prophetic gift thus promised was not concerned with the foretelling of future events, but with the forth-telling of the Divine teaching; and they remembered that in the primitive Church there were women who did thus prophesy (Acts xxi., 9).

In thus founding their practice on the broad principles which admit women's share in the gift of the "Inner Light" and in the resulting duty of delivering the Divine messages, Friends were not troubled by isolated texts, such as the often quoted direction given by Paul that the Corinthian women should keep silence in the "church." They distinguished between what was due to local or temporary conditions in his teaching, and what was essential and permanent. On the one side was the influence of Paul's Jewish upbringing, and the fact that he was writing to a little company of uneducated people in an Eastern seaport, where the position of women was peculiarly degraded; on the other was the truth into which his Master had promised that His followers should be led, which would include things for which they were not at once prepared.

Even if it were necessary or convincing to pit text against text, Friends were able to point out that in that same Epistle to the Corinthians were directions that women, praying or prophesying in the Church, should be modestly dressed; thus making it manifest that whatever critics may agree upon as the exact meaning of the former passage, it clearly did not, and was not, intended to prevent women from taking their share in vocal service in the congregation, which certainly consisted both of men and women.

The liberty given by the Society of Friends to women has not, in spite of human weaknesses and limitations, produced anarchy or disaster. It is safe to say that no member of the Society of Friends regrets the position taken up by George Fox with regard to women's ministry, or wishes its freedom curtailed. The minds of many women are peculiarly susceptible to an intuitive recognition of the spiritual needs of their fellow worshippers on the one hand, and to Divine impression on the other. Our meetings have over and over again been cheered and strengthened and uplifted into true communion with the Divine by addresses from women who have manifestly been channels of communication between God and the Church; and we rejoice that we have not denied to women of high mental and spiritual qualification the right to exercise gifts which we could neither give nor take from them.

The Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees in Russia.

Some interesting sidelights on the work at Kiev of doctors and nurses sent out by the N.U.W.S.S. are given by Mr. John Pollock in an article appearing in *The Manchester Guardian*, August 9th:—

"The Unit," explains Mr. Pollock, "is on its way to the Galician front to work among the civil population in conjunction with the Great Britain to Poland and Galicia Fund, and the Union of Zemstvos, and under the Russian Red Cross. It is work badly needed, and, like all relief work, is of direct assistance to the army, checking the spread of disease, and maybe at the very outset preventing a devastating epidemic that would carry off thousands. But General Brusiloff's magnificent victories have kept us here for a few days, for the railway is completely busy with military stores of the first necessity, and as yet not a truck can be spared for the transport of our equipment. So for these few days doctors and nurses are working for the wounded—Russian and Austrian alike, but mostly Russian—who come in slow trains back from the front. They take the work in twelve-hour shifts, twelve hours on and twenty-four hours off, a British doctor sharing one dressing theatre with a Russian doctor. It is fine to see the way they get to work, quietly and cleverly, with hardly a word of the language to help them.

"Two of our sisters are from Australia, and seem to have stepped straight out of Rolf Boldrewood's pages. The tall one, five foot eleven and as straight as an arrow, keeps the Russians in a state of delighted wonderment at her irrepressible laugh that threatens to raise the roof and is a safe remedy for nervous tension. The little one is our prize linguist. 'Now, what's the Russian for lotion, I wonder?' 'What sort of lotion?' 'Just lotion. Oh, here, you don't understand. Please,' to the nurse at the dressing-table, 'I want some lotion. Lotion, you know' (this with a very confident look), 'if you would be so kind. Oh, may I?' A rapid sniff at half a dozen bottles. 'Here it is, of course. Thank you so much.' And she trips away with 'You see they understand me perfectly when I talk to them.'

"Collectively and individually the Unit is afraid of nothing, and, indeed, need not be, for all the doctors and all but one of the nurses were through the Serbian campaign and retreat, and the other one was at Hoogestraete during the second Battle of Ypres. At first the Russian nurses were a trifle shy, but quickly learned to like and appreciate their allies and sisters in charity, whose skill and experience is great; and much joy was shown when our senior surgeon deftly extracted a shrapnel bullet that would otherwise have taken the man to hospital. A bed saved is valuable when a big 'push' is on.

"The work of these women during the few days at Kiev is helping to build a monument of gratitude and affection in the hearts of hundreds of Russians."

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Into the Melting-Pot.

"To grant the Suffrage to women is to put the Constitution into the melting-pot," used to be the awful formula with which the enfranchisement of women was consigned to the limbo of things unthinkable. Whether it really meant the re-casting of the British Constitution was not often seriously debated, though when a few bold thinkers were found to say, "Then by all means let us put it into the melting-pot," both friends and foes received the remark in shocked silence. *Autre temps, autre mœurs.* Sir Edward Carson brings forward a motion which does actually bring us to the brink of the melting-pot; and even the solid Tory element hardly turns a hair. Nothing is more astonishing to a Suffragist than the nonchalance with which such a proposal was made and received. Though rather late in the day, *The Times* utters a protest that some speakers hardly seem to realise what they are drifting into, when "proposing a reform not merely in the machinery of voting, but in the very basis of our government. The existing franchise has been abandoned." Nobody seemed to know or to care what had become of the "principles underlying our political system."

Not only would residential qualifications be set aside; age limits are to be swept away. Lads of seventeen, if serving with His Majesty's forces, are fit and proper persons to exercise their discretion in matters of voting. "If a man is old enough to fight for me, he is old enough to vote for me," cries Sir Edward Carson in red-hot enthusiasm; and nobody seems inclined to stop to consider what this means. But, in effect, many thousands of boys, fresh from school, now in the Navy, are supposed to have reached maturity, politically speaking, and can have a voice in the nation's affairs, while their mothers who reared them and prepared them to go out to bear their part in Britain's defence are judged incompetent. Here and there, there is a growl in the Press. *The Yorkshire Post* complains that "every errand boy in every works where in one way or other the supply of munitions is being forwarded" is to have the franchise conferred upon him. But, on the whole, all parties have borne with great equanimity the spectacle of the British Constitution in the melting-pot; the men who posed as its staunchest supporters and champions are among the first and foremost to kindle and blow up the fire.

It is true we are, in a sense, all flung into the melting-pot—at any rate into the fiery furnace of war, which has tried so many things and found them wanting. Prejudices, ancient enough and solid enough to look like realities, have vanished in smoke; arguments dear to anti-Suffragists have had the core burned out of them, and are now put forward and handled gingerly or dropped altogether; the husks and shells of old debates must not be gripped too tightly for fear they should crumble. For the citadel and stronghold of the anti-Suffragists has fallen, and however much the dwindling remnant of them may bluster that nothing has occurred since the outbreak of war to make them change their minds, they are very uncomfortable.

The unchangeable anti-Suffragists in a fast-changing world might be a more imposing spectacle if it were not a little too evident that they cannot discern the signs of the times. Living, as they have lived, so long among theories and unrealities, they have not yet discovered that this is not a war of sailors and soldiers only, but of a whole nation; and now that "democracy is on its trial" the service and sacrifices of the whole nation are required. The anti-Suffragist is incapable of understanding what this means. He still insists that women shall serve and be sacrificed—as helots. For him the helot-woman is like the wretched French peasants before the Revolution, *corvéable et taillable à merci*, and women are incapable of "sacrifice comparable to that made by men"—because the helot has no voice nor choice, but must submit to be disposed of by her rulers.

These theories have been tried in the furnace—and reduced to dust and ashes. No metal from the anti-Suffragist crucible can ever be made to pass current, even as debased coinage. The services of women in the defence of their country may just now be most in evidence, but it is the peace-time service of women which stands out in greater relief against the background of conflagration and destruction, and anti-Suffragist prejudices are in the melting-pot.

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Why Women Must be Enfranchised Now.

SOME PRESS CUTTINGS.

From "The Nation":—

"Only one force prevented the realisation of Suffragist hopes somewhere between 1910 and 1913, and that force was Mr. Asquith's will. . . . That formidable obstacle is now removed, and Mr. Asquith's conversion is the more welcome because it clearly is typical of a generous and open-minded development of opinion among many who were of his way of thinking only two years ago. This evolution is not confined to Liberals. Nothing could well be more whole-hearted than Mr. Garvin's adhesion, which carries *The Observer* with it. We hear of other conversions among former opponents who wield an even greater influence. An unbending minority still remains, and must not be disregarded. But it is now certain, we take it, that if normal conditions prevailed, the Liberal Party would propose the enfranchisement of women as an integral part, and by far the most attractive part, of its scheme of electoral reform. Nor do we think that Conservatives could afford to lag far behind, and to do them justice, many of them will not wish to. . . .

"Precisely because the prospect is so good, Suffragists are in a mood to look very critically at the reasons for delay. For those who urge the one respectable reason that it is not a decent thing in time of truce to snatch at the advantage to override opposition, we confess a certain sympathy. Their case would be stronger, however, if this issue had ever divided the two governing parties. Notoriously it did not, and if women received the vote from a Coalition, the Liberal Party could claim no special credit or gratitude for it. Parliament in this matter is clearly free to do as it chooses, and if it is ready to enfranchise women (as it seemed to be in 1910 and 1911) no other consideration need stand in its way. . . . The concern with which Suffragists scrutinise any partial and patchwork reform has nothing whatever to do with any lack of keenness over the soldiers' vote. We certainly should be the last to desire an aged electorate. The hope of a better future for the world rests with the young men who in all nations have experienced the devilry of war—with them and with women. . . . The votes of all these citizens in arms must be polled, and there can be no really valid election until that is possible under the free conditions of civil life. There is one straight way of attaining this end, and that is by setting up adult suffrage. Meanwhile, the objection to tinkering is immensely reinforced by the argument which the Prime Minister himself put so strongly. The war has crowded into two years an extension of women's labour which would hardly, without the war, have gone so far in a generation. . . .

No Sex Strife.

"The problem of women's labour was difficult before the war; it will be immensely larger and more complicated after it. Not only will there be the usual conflict in standards of wages and comfort between women and men, but there will often come the painful choice between turning off the substitute-woman to look for work in a crowded market, and refusing to allow a man to resume the place which he left to enlist. If that problem should be handled amiss, it may lead, not merely to a crisis of unemployment and a general sinking of wages, but to the worst of all possible social evils, a bitter struggle of the sexes against each other for bread. None of these evils is inevitable. . . .

"For our part, we believe that the opposition of interests will arise only if the problem is mishandled. It is an immense gain that the Prime Minister's mind is already busy with this anxious aspect of the problem of reconstruction. His choice of this argument for the enfranchisement of women, and the emphasis which he laid on it, must mean, as in logic it clearly does mean, that every effort will be made to enable women to vote at the next election. For if that chance goes by, they must wait for five years. In vain would they then endeavour to undo or to better the fateful decisions which must be taken in the early months of peace. Their influence as prospective voters on Members will begin to tell from the moment that their early emancipation is certain, but it will not tell if that must be postponed till the second election, five, six, or even seven years ahead.

We Look to the Coalition.

"That is the chief reason why we look to the Coalition to act now. It can smooth the path of this reform, and calm the fears of the House of Lords as no Liberal Government could.

"The best immediate procedure seems to be to set up a select Committee of the House of Commons to draft an Adult Suffrage Bill and present it to the Government. Meanwhile, the House itself can declare by resolution this autumn that it desires to enfranchise women. It would thus have given its mandate to the Cabinet and a Reform Bill, resting on the consent of all parties to the Coalition, might then be introduced early in the next session. Such a mandate would enable the few remaining opponents of the Suffrage to yield gracefully. For want of such procedure as this, we are falling under a system akin to the old Polish *Liberum Veto*, by which any minority, however small, if it meant business, could defeat the general will. We must not lose the Suffrage through a few entrenched dissentients. Mr. Asquith's argument that women must have a share in determining their position in the settlement of industry after the war means that they must have a vote. But it also means that they should have it at the earliest possible hour."

Now is the Accepted Time.

Mr. Garvin, in *The Observer*, August 20th, maintains that as the justice of the claim, both on behalf of the fighting men and of the working and suffering women is admitted, justice must be done, and that nothing can be gained by postponing the season.

"The period of reconstruction will be not less busy than the period of the war, and the comparative unanimity which the war has brought with it will be lost in the recrudescence of questions which divide parties and classes. It is to deal with these questions that we want the fullest and strongest representation of the public mind and will that we can get.

"The war and the stirring of the dry bones of men's accepted beliefs which it has brought has made it inevitable that we should make popular government a real thing or that we should accept, in some shape or form, that autocracy or bureaucracy on the Prussian model from which we are fighting to deliver the world. We doubt whether ten people could be found who would be content to return to the maze of legal fiction and political hypocrisy in which we were involved before the war. We have, moreover, to meet the representatives of the Dominions and discuss with them questions of the deepest constitutional import. Our representatives must be armed with plenary powers from a nation as fully enfranchised as the young democracies themselves. We cannot be too bold or too ungrudging in our recognition of the splendid spirit shown by all classes and categories of the people. These facts cry aloud for recognition. The power of democracy to wage war, so often doubted, is being gloriously vindicated by the French, the Italians, and ourselves. The logical conclusion is forced upon us, and the sooner we apply it in practice the better. Now is the accepted time."

A Wide and Simple Franchise.

From *The New Statesman*.—At present the Government "makeshift" certainly holds the field. Naturally, the proposal to give a vote to every fighting man makes a strong *prima facie* appeal to every Englishman with an ounce of gratitude in him, and Sir Edward Carson and others continue to press in general terms for votes for all soldiers and sailors. They contemplate with equanimity, and even with apparent relish, the establishment of polling booths in France, Mesopotamia, Macedonia, East Africa, and India, and on the Grand Fleet, with presumably an election campaign by leaflet and pamphlet for some weeks before the "event." It is, however, becoming more and more clearly recognised that the Carson alternative is no true alternative; that it must inevitably bring other things in its train; that, in fact, once the Government's cautious position is abandoned, there is no halting-place this side of a general Adult Suffrage Bill. It is not quite certain that it will not come to that. A very considerable number of members now favour it, and many more have come to the conclusion that the "Parliament of Reconstruction" will have to rest on the widest possible basis of public support. But we doubt if there is as yet a majority in favour of the immediate introduction of so large a reform, and the Government will be wise in sticking to their guns and refusing to precipitate a violent domestic controversy."

The Herald, August 19th, urges that women must be enfranchised before the next election. "The Premier," it says, "admitted—whether he realised it or not—the urgent necessity of enfranchising women *now*. He put the point that 'when the

war comes to an end, when these abnormal and, to a large extent, transitory conditions cease to be, when the process of industrial reconstruction is to be set on foot, women will have special claims to a voice in the many questions which will arise directly affecting their interests and possibly meaning to them large displacements of labour.' And he added: 'I say to the House quite candidly, as a lifelong opponent of Woman Suffrage, I cannot deny that claim.'

"But does he not see that by failing to deal with the whole issue he *is* in effect thwarting, though no longer verbally denying, that claim? Is he not in effect justifying those who ask: Is not this one more attempt on the part of the Prime Minister to fool the women? How can women exercise political influence on the after-war reconstruction if they have not got the vote with which to exercise it? It is not merely a question, of course, of women's *right* to vote, though that consideration in the eyes of real democrats overrides all others. It is a question of the economic necessity of the vote being exercised by women. We called our readers' attention in a recent leader to the unmistakable signs that a perfectly definite and organised attempt is likely to be made by certain employers, and combinations of employers, to use cheap female labour after the war to perpetuate the frustration of Trade Union rights. To this subject we shall have often, no doubt, to recur; the immediate point is that votelessness is (as men Trade Unionists found before 1867) a fatal obstacle to effective industrial organisation and to the power, consequent on industrial organisation, of putting up a fight for decent wages and conditions. Without the vote women are ten times more likely to be forced into 'compulsory blacklegging' than they are with it. The greatest danger confronting us after the war is a lowering of the standard of life; and any disfranchised labouring class is the most potent weapon in the hands of the exploiters for bringing that lowering of the standard about.

We Must Not Relax Our Effort.

"Mr. Asquith, we repeat, has committed himself to the doctrine that women should be enfranchised *now*. While congratulating from our hearts the Woman Suffrage Societies which have so laboured to bring their movement thus far, we venture to hope—as we, of course, firmly believe—that they will take hold of the Premier's admission and *press it home*, and by thus doing not allow themselves to be fooled. Up to a point they have triumphed; but it would be unsafe for them to rest upon their achievement till votes for women are on the Statute Book. Nobody with any knowledge of political movements believes that the prospects of the women's cause would be so bright—would, indeed, exist at all—but for the patient, persistent, heroic, unrelenting agitation of the Women Suffragists themselves. What they have won is the greatest possible encouragement towards going on agitating—a work of true and urgent patriotism now as ever! It is also the greatest possible argument for the necessity of going on agitating. All of us who love liberty and democracy must strive as hard as ever in this great cause of Woman Suffrage now that the goal is at last in sight."

Some Other Points of View.

"To give the vote at once to a fighting man just because he is a fighting man is most attractive," says *The Spectator*; but continues wistfully: "If you assert the principle of 'one gun one vote,' you open the doors to all that long and restless queue of people who are waiting to rush in. Most of them can say that they have done something useful in the war, and logic will be powerless to answer them."

The Referee, August 20th.—"Still, not one of us thinks as he thought in July, 1914. All my life I have been an opponent of Women Suffrage mainly because continuity of purpose was apparently impossible, from physical and mental reasons, to the other sex. I am now convinced by the war, after careful study of the facts, that continuity of purpose and labour is possible to so large a section of the other sex that it will be impossible to resist the demand of women for the Suffrage after the war. Further, the folly, deceit, stupidity, and waste during this war convinces me that in the hard times that are coming women's 'housekeeperly' virtues are necessary for the regeneration of England. What form this change should take cannot be settled during the war. But women have earned the right to be heard in the national councils. The part they have played in winning the war is their victory."

Evening Standard, August 15th.—"The enfranchisement of combatants must imply, in all fairness, the enfranchisement of munition workers and others, and that implies manhood suffrage, which at once raises the great question of Woman Suffrage."

Morning Post, August 16th.—"There is good authority for the statement that the language employed by Mr. Asquith in his speech on Monday on the subject of Women's Suffrage understates the change which has taken place in his opinion on this matter. His words were rather ambiguous, but in fact he may now be reckoned as a supporter of the movement."

Christian Commonwealth, August 16th.—"The most satisfactory part of the Prime Minister's statement on the franchise question in the House of Commons on Monday was his frank acknowledgment that the claims of women to the full rights of citizenship can no longer be resisted."

The Star, August 17th.—"There is one bedrock principle which cannot be resisted. The soldiers and sailors must be put on the register during the war, so that they can vote in the post-war election. The war workers must also be put on the register, and as they include women the case for putting the women on the register is irresistible. You cannot exclude the women. The only way to put all these classes on the register is the bold adoption of adult suffrage. There is no other way. To sum up, there will be no war election, and the post-war election must be based upon adult suffrage."

Daily Mirror, August 18th.—"While this Parliament is in being we shall see a tremendous effort to introduce a scheme of practically universal suffrage. Sir John Simon will lead the movement."

Blackpool Times, August 16th.—"No doubt there is some difference of opinion in the Government on this point; but the Suffragists in the Cabinet are very definite in their views, and it will be surprising if the opinions of anti-Suffragists have not at least been modified during the last two years. It is interesting to note that Lord Robert Cecil told a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies that he 'would not assent to any alteration in the franchise or in registration which substantially increased the number of voters unless it included some measure of enfranchisement for women.' That is a very definite statement for a Cabinet Minister to make, and there can be no doubt that it represents the views of other well-known Suffragists in the Cabinet.

"As regards the feeling in the country, it is universally felt that the public cannot allow the services of women to go unrecognised, and it is a sign of the general feeling that the Dock, Wharf, Riverside, and General Workers' Union has pledged itself to support women in their claim to be included in any new electorate. The women of England have waited long for a right that the women of other parts of the Empire have had for years, but it would seem that their term of waiting is nearly over."

The Sheffield Independent, August 14th.—"Adult Suffrage might have been a theory and nothing more in the olden days, but the universality of citizenship has been established, if anything has, as a result of this war. Women have toiled and are toiling; they have suffered and are suffering. They have proved, as it would have seemed impossible for them to do so, that in their work, in their capacity as contributors to the practical forces of the world, as citizens they are as capable as men. As they bear the burdens so should they have the privileges, if such they can be designated. We hope to see a manifestation of public opinion, if women are not included within the scope of the Government's proposals, such as will convince the Government and all exclusionists that the day for this discrimination against, and this handicap upon a sex, has been lost. A machine whereby the expression of the opinion of the whole manhood of the nation may be secured is the imperative need of the future. Not less important is it, and not less just as an elementary proposition in State ethics, that the womanhood should be made articulate also. The only way is by the comparatively simple process of adult suffrage, carrying with it the abolition of all those freaks of voting power which have for too long rendered the voice of the nation a term not entirely free from the ironical."

Sheffield Daily Telegraph, August 17th.—"There should be a sound settlement. Merely putting off the worst features of the difficulty until Government and Parliament is overwhelmed with the work which must follow the war is playing with the country. Instead of adjourning for a long holiday let Members thrash out the question now. They are not as burdened with important duties now as Members will be after the war. Outstanding questions about which there is party prejudice should be examined while the passions of party are more or less dormant. A solution this year will be easier than in 1917 or 1918. If the Government is too busy, a representative Committee could frame a workable scheme."

Western Daily Press, August 15th.—"What are we to do for the munition workers, the mine sweepers, and the vast number of other people, women as well as men, who are sacrificing themselves upon work that is essential to the equipment of the Army and Navy? How many of our stricken soldiers have been restored to health by the care and devotion of women nurses? Moreover, it has happened in this war that women nurses have been killed by the enemy whilst serving their country, and if war service is to be a special qualification for the franchise, how can nurses possibly be excluded?"

Yorkshire Post, August 15th.—"One of the most interesting parts of the speech was that in which the possibility of some future change of front on the question of female enfranchisement was indicated. The Prime Minister did not too deeply commit himself, but he said enough to send a thrill of joy through those who, at Westminster, have been the outstanding propagandists of the cause. The question, like others, must be left till the end of the war, but Mr. Asquith admitted that if national service in war-time were to be the basis of the franchise, he did not see how women could be excluded; but he did not admit that war service could be a basis. He added that in the matter of industrial reconstruction after the war, women would be deeply interested, and their opinion must be obtained; but he did not say that this meant the concession of the vote."

The Catholic Suffragist
(Organ of the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society).
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WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND THE WAR.

MADAM,—Mr. Asquith's pronouncement last Monday on the case of the franchise and women is another instance of the endeavour of a certain section of the community to associate military service with the franchise. The only form of national service which is so regarded by these people is preparation for, or participation in, war of a military nature. Mr. Asquith has only just realised the value of women since they took up "war work."

It is not woman's prerogative to kill, directly or indirectly, however. She is to give and succour life, not to destroy it. The pity of it is that her work for war should have secured for her more hope of the franchise than years of work in time of peace!

Let women and men alike view with apprehension any attempt to alter the basis of the franchise in the direction of making it the reward for military service! In trying to wage death to Prussianism, beware lest we find ourselves enthralled in its meshes! Do we not stand for the "common cause of humanity," believing that the franchise is the natural right of man—and woman too?

DOROTHY BIRKS WARD.

Reviews.

JUS SUFFRAGII.—The August number contains very interesting special articles on the Women's Movement in Scandinavian countries. Fru Anker gives the history of the Norwegian Women's Suffrage Movement, and some of the results achieved since women have been enfranchised. In a chapter on "The Liberation of Motherhood" she writes: "It is an astonishing fact that in all these centuries, while men have taught us that women's place is the home, they have neglected to prepare us for the chief duties of our home life, and exposed motherhood to abuse and misery. It is only when women's intellect has been allowed to develop—and she can think and decide for herself—that the first primitive attempts have been made to protect motherhood and the children through the mothers."

After pointing out the cruel wastage of a high birth-rate, combined with a high infant mortality rate, Fru Anker concludes: "When mothers grow in knowledge and responsibility they will make it their first duty to give their children a better chance to live than the fathers have given them." She gives also some of the measures lately taken in Norway for "the liberation of motherhood" and the laws concerning illegitimate children.

Fru Anker Möller, who took an active part in preparing the laws for the protection of mothers, also writes on Marriage and Motherhood; and Fru Kjelsberg shows that already some slight improvement has been made in the economic conditions of women since their enfranchisement, though "on the whole women have not yet grasped the significance of trade organisation."

Anna Wicksell writes in a rather pessimistic view on the Political Situation in Sweden, where she considers that the Suffrage movement has come to a deadlock; but Elin Wahlquist is more hopeful: "The simple instinct of self-preservation should," she considers, "tell the men that it is foolish, nay, dangerous, at a time when Nature's bound forces are loosened and used in the services of destruction to leave the women, the preservers and renewers of life, bound and unfree."

From France comes an account of the law recently passed for the care of war orphans. The Bill creates a national office administrative staff, and departmental and cantonal offices, and by means of a campaign organised by the National Council of Women and National Women's Suffrage these amendments have been secured, giving entry to women to the national office and the departmental and cantonal offices.

Germany reports an extraordinary increase of women students since the war.

"Woman is woman and man is man," remarked Sir Dyce Duckworth, in an Address to the Women's Diocesan Association, on "The Ordained Limits of Women's Action in the Christian State." (Jarrold. 6d.) It is true we live in perturbed times, and "social dislocations which have occurred all over Europe have led to many duties which have been hitherto regarded as appropriate to men, being necessarily taken up by the gentler sex." "But, knowing well the limitations of the sex," Sir Dyce Duckworth feels compelled "to utter a warning to all those who are striving to place her for the future in active competition with men. "Woman was ordained primarily as a helpmate to man"—which leads Sir Dyce Duckworth up to the rediscovery of a second great truth: "*Woman is not Man.*" At this point a suspicion seems to flit across the lecturer's mind: "Some of you may reckon these expressions of opinion as mere platitudes characteristic of the past Victorian epoch"—but the doubt is swiftly dismissed: "I will, however, urge you not to lose sight of them in any schemes you may have projected for the future increased welfare of woman."

After a reproving smile for the youngest women of the smart set, for whose follies "I blame my own sex," he passes to the "female surgeon," for whom he reserves his heaviest censure; her work for the wounded soldiers at home and abroad strikes him as "both unseemly and unnecessary." "The pursuit of architecture," is likewise "unfitting and unnatural," but a blessing, for some reason, is invoked on bookbinding for women. Of matrimony and motherhood he has something to say. "Matrimony should not be too long deferred. Young mothers are essential; for the joyousness and activity of the young mother cannot be found in a grandmother. Parish workers may wisely take note of this fact." (Can any parish worker have urged matrimony on the grandmother?) In war-time perhaps "certain duties and occupations which have hitherto been occupied (*sic*) by men," may perhaps be permitted to women. But here Sir Dyce Duckworth scents danger, and quickly bustles "the sex" back again behind "ordained limits." "*Woman is a different creature from man,*" he says in his outspoken way. He does, towards the end, it is true, consider how she can "best evoke support," but the problem does not interest him much. She evokes support by appealing to man's chivalry; and this is best done by being truly womanly. "An unnatural woman is an affront to a man, but *a womanly woman is irresistible to the coarsest man in possession of his senses.*" Not even Solomon, in all his proverbs, can vie with Sir Dyce Duckworth on the lore or lure of "evoking support."

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: MRS. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
MISS EVELYN ATKINSON.
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY (Parliamentary)

Hon. Treasurer:
MRS. AUERBACH.
Secretary:
MISS HELEN WRIGHT.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone—4673 Vic. & 4674 Vic.

Copies of *Hansard* containing the debate on the introduction of the Special Register Bill, on August 14th, can be obtained from the Literature Department, price 3d. each.

It is important that the full report of the speeches should be widely read, as the accounts in the Press were too brief to contain many of the more interesting points.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1915 ...	2,297	9	9
Received from August 14th to August 19th, 1916:—			
SUBSCRIPTIONS			
Miss G. L. Moorcraft		2	6
Mrs. Pilsbury		10	0
AFFILIATION FEES.			
N.-W. Wilts W.S.S.		7	6
Ealing and Acton W.S.S. ...	1	13	0
GENERAL SERVICE FUND DONATIONS.			
Per Congleton W.S.S. (for Serbian children):—			
Children of Brook Street Wesleyan School		6	6
Children of St. Stephen's School		5	9
Miss Dorothea Browne ...	1	0	0
Madame I. de Steiger		10	0
Miss M. M. Ridley		1	0
Mrs. Percy Bigland		10	0
Mrs. S. Young		2	6
Miss Mary E. Jeremy		5	0
Mr. J. W. Diboll		2	6
Lady Crofton	2	0	0
Miss M. F. Pugh	10	0	0
Mrs. Constance Notcutt ...	1	0	0
Miss A. E. F. Horniman ...	1	0	0
Miss M. H. Wright		5	0
Miss Jacobs		2	0
Miss Isabel M. Hervey ...	3	0	0
Miss Isabel Thomas		2	6
Mrs. Allen E. Johnson	1	1	0
Mr. W. E. Heitland	2	2	0
Miss M. E. Tabor	1	1	0
Mr. H. M. Atkinson		10	0
Mrs. Gossage	4	0	0
Mrs. A. P. Hilson	1	0	0
Mrs. M. A. Grace	5	0	0
The Misses H. and A. Gardiner	2	0	0
Gateshead W.S.S. (part proceeds of Garden Party) ...	3	0	0
Mrs. E. G. Lee		10	0
Miss Ada B. Weir		2	6
Miss E. S. Lidgett	1	1	0
Mrs. Herbert Cohen	5	0	0
Miss L. Gordon Roberts ...		10	0
Miss Alice Gaunt	2	0	0
Mrs. T. L. Morse		2	6
Miss C. E. Berridge		5	0
Miss Agnes H. Brook	5	0	0
Lady Schäfer	1	1	0
Miss Marian Crofton		5	0
Miss Janet M. Matheson ...		5	0
Miss A. Neligan		10	0
Received for Scottish Women's Hospital	25	10	0
	£2,382	11	6

Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units for Refugees in Russia.

THIRTY-SECOND LIST.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	8,275	17	8
Mrs. Hirst, per Wakefield W.S.S.		10	0
Solihull W.S.S. (additional) ...		10	6
Miss A. R. Bonham		15	0
Miss Blanche Gordon	5	0	0
Mrs. Gossage	20	0	0
Mr. W. E. Heitland	2	2	0
Cambridge W.S.S. (Meeting for Extension Students) ...	12	12	0
Mrs. W. Wright	2	0	0
Lady Schäfer	1	1	0
Silverdale W.S.S. (proceeds of Sale of Work)	12	12	3
Mansfield Sub. Union Women's Adult Schools, per Mrs. Barringer		12	0
Anonymous	100	0	0
	£8,433	12	5

The Hon. Treasurer gratefully acknowledges, among other sums, £12 12s. from the Cambridge W.S.S., being the collection taken at a meeting of students and others addressed by Miss Geraldine Cooke; £12 12s. 3d. from a Sale of Work organised by the Silverdale W.S.S.; 12s. from the Mansfield Adult Women's Schools; and an anonymous gift of £100. Further donations should be sent to the Countess of Selborne, or to Miss Sterling, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W. Cheques and postal orders to be crossed "London County and Westminster Bank, Victoria Branch."

The "Common Cause" Fund.

"Now that the whole franchise question has been reopened in Parliament the information contained each week in THE COMMON CAUSE is indispensable to all members of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies," writes a subscriber to THE COMMON CAUSE Fund.

We acknowledge with cordial thanks the further sum of £23 6s., making £304 2s. out of the £500 for which we are appealing in order to carry on THE COMMON CAUSE.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged ...	280	16	0
Mrs. Lewis		5	0
Mrs. Gorrage	1	0	0
Mrs. Nottcatt		10	0
Mrs. Temperley	1	1	0
Mrs. Price		10	0
Dundee W.S.S.	2	2	0
The Misses Trollope	2	2	0
Miss Dunlop	2	0	0
Miss C. Courtauld	5	0	0
A Member of the Oxford Women Students' W.S.S. ...		5	0
Mrs. Bateson		10	0
Miss S. R. Courtauld	5	0	0
Mrs. Heitland	1	1	0
E. M. R. and F. M. R. ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Joshua	1	0	0
	£304	2	0

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	127,760	6	10½
Miss Irene M. Grant	1	0	0
*Misses Munro		10	0
Mr. and Mrs. Rankine	5	0	0
Miss Hovell	3	0	0
Mrs. Thomson		5	0
Mrs. G. C. Thomson	50	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Employees, Messrs. R. Watson, Fife ...	2	0	0
*Per Mrs. Mundella, Hon. Treas., Sunderland W.S.S. (donations for July): Girls' Form, Upper VI., Bede Collegiate School, proceeds of Fancy Dress Party (£2), Collected at 4, Belford Road: Mrs. Common (10s.), Miss J. Common (10s.), Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Common (10s.), Mrs. Walford Common (5s.), Mrs. Garcia (2s. 6d.), A Friend (1s.), Economies at 4, Bedford Road (6s.) (£2 4s. 6d.), S. G. (4s.), Workmen, Foremen, and Officials of Messrs. McColl & Pollock, Ltd. (£3), Collected by Miss Moncur: Mrs. Eyres (5s.), Mrs. A. Johnson (10s.), S. H. C. (2s. 6d.), Form VI., Bede Collegiate Girls' School (9s. 3d.), M. M. (6s.), Miss A. Hedley (2s. 6d.), Miss M. Panton (2s. 6d.) (£1 17s. 9d.), Collected by Mrs. Mundella: Mrs. Oliver (1s.), Mrs. Patrick (5s.), Mrs. A. Ritson (2s.), Mrs. Mundella (2s.) (10s.), Miss A. M. Rhimd (5s.), Mrs. Dalrymple Smith (7s.)	10	8	3
Miss M. Oxenden (Ambulance Fund)	1	0	0
*Unemployment Women's Insurance Staff Div. Office, Board of Trade, Warrington, per Miss E. Hobson (towards 2nd 6 months of Bed, Royaumont)	4	3	4
*Per Miss Bury: Employees, Messrs. John Martin & Co., Fife	4	1	8
*Per Miss Etta Shankland: Paisley Co-Op. Manufacturing Society, Ltd. (Serbia)	25	0	0
Per Miss Marris: Mrs. Clay ...		3	0
*Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees, Portland Forge Co., Ltd.	1	15	3
J. P. Watson, Esq., W.S. ...	10	0	0
Dr. Agnes M. Cowan	3	0	0
*Counting House Staff of *Scotsman*	1	5	0
*Mrs. Harley	25	0	0
Mrs. Harold Cock, per Mrs. Harley	25	0	0
*King's Sutton W.S.S., per Mrs. Browne, Hon. Treas. ...	2	14	10
Mrs. H. M. Williamson	1	0	0
*S. S. S. G., Greenock		10	0
Miss Martha M. Millar ...	1	1	0
Misses Glendinning	1	0	0
Miss Creswell	1	15	0
Per Mrs. Robertson: Employees, Messrs. Glenfield & Kennedy (£12 7s. 2d.), Employees, Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (£2 5s. 8d.), Goods Dept., G. & S.W. Rly., Riccarton Station (7s.), Kilmarnock Equitable Co-Op. Soc., Ltd. (£5), "Two Friends," U.S.A., per Miss Paterson (£2)	21	19	10
Employees of Messrs. J. G. Kincaid & Co. (1st instal. to name Bed, Dr. Bennet's Unit, IV. Serbian)	10	0	0
A Friend, per Mrs. Ferguson (Royaumont)	5	0	0
*Per Miss Todd, Hon. Treas., Paisley W.S.S. (for 3rd 6 months of "Paisley Teachers'" Bed, Royaumont): Kossovo Day, Collections in Paisley Higher Grade and Elementary Board Schools, per J. Rankin, Esq. (£4 11s.), Paisley West School (10s.), per Miss Todd	5	1	0
*Per Miss Verrall, Hon. Treas., S.S.H. Federation (further for Hastings and St. Leonards" Bed, Salonika)	25	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: *Employees of Messrs. Ireland & Wishart		19	0
Robt. J. Duncan, Esq. (Serbians)	1	0	0
Miss J. E. Normand	1	0	0
J. W. Morgan, Esq.	2	0	0
*Per Miss E. H. Brown: Employees of Messrs. Mitchell, Hodge & Son		18	0
L. H., Edinburgh (Serbian Unit)		10	0
Teachers and Scholars of Skeldon Mills Sabbath School, per J. Birch, Esq. (Serbians)	1	0	0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland's Sixpenny Fund: Collected by Mrs. R. W. Gregg ...		12	0
*Per Hon. Mrs. Haverfield: Sir Alfred Yarrow (Drugs for Dr. Inglis Unit)	80	0	0
Lochgelly Equitable Co-Op. Society	5	0	0
Lady Graham of Larbert ...	10	0	0
*British Women's Temperance Assoc., per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., Edinburgh (for B.W.T.A. Motor Ambulance at Royaumont, for August)	25	0	0
*Miss Isabella Paterson ...		10	0
John Cochran, Esq.	25	0	0
Herbert B. Law, J.P.	5	5	0
Z. Y. X., Glasgow	1	0	0
Mrs. Dunn (Ambulance Fund)	1	1	0
*Per Miss Paterson, Hon. Treas., Farnham and District W.S.S.: Miss M. Brady		6	6
*Per Miss Etta Shankland: Flowers sold at Y.W.C.A. Rooms, Greenock (further instalment towards naming "Greenock Girl Guides" Bed (£4 5s., less expenses, 5s.)	4	0	0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland: Messrs. Campbell & Calderwood (£2) (New Unit, Serbia), Messrs. John Highgate & Co. (£2), Messrs. James Boyd & Sons (10s. 6d.), Messrs. Fisher & Co. (10s.)	5	0	6
*Geo. Lauder, Esq., Pittsburgh, U.S.A., per Miss Margt. Lauder (Serbia) ...	50	0	0
Mrs. Russell (Serbia)	5	0	0
*Per Miss Bourdass (proceeds of Entertainment in St. Denis School) (for 2nd 6 months of "St. Denis" Bed, Royaumont)	25	0	0
Misses Tindal (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
*Mrs. Robertson	2	2	0
H. M. Gray, Esq.	10	0	0
Broxburn Co.-Op. Society, Ltd.	5	0	0
E. and G., Edinburgh, per Miss E. Dishart	1	10	0
Employees, Strathendry Paper Mills, Leslie, per Miss Bury	1	0	0
Collected at Prinlaws Parish Church, per Mr. Morrison, Treas.	1	5	6
*Miss Gray (Serbia) ...		10	0
Mrs. Thomson (Serbia) ...		10	0
*Miss Loudon, Abbaye de Royaumont (in Paris Bank, 2,500 francs)	100	0	0
Employees, G. & S.W. Rly., Goods Dept., Greenock, per Miss Isabelle Kerr, Hon. Sec., Sub-Committee for S.W.H.	4	17	6
Scotswoman	1	0	0
Rathven Church Guild, per Miss J. G. Taylor	3	10	0
*Miss Turnbull (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
*A Friend	10	0	0
*Employees, Messrs. Ireland & Wishart, Strathearn Works, Abernethy, per Miss Bury		19	0
Miss Alice Tebbutt	10	0	0
T. W., Edinburgh (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Douglas	10	0	0
Miss Jane B. Barty		10	0
*Per Miss Ballantyne, Hon. Treas., Innerleithen and Walkerburn W.S.S. (further for "Innerleithen and Walkerburn" Beds, Salonica and Corsica)	8	2	6
*Per Mrs. Robertson: *Employees, Messrs. Muir & Co. (16s. 6d.), *Employees, Messrs. Boyd & Forrest (£2), Collected by "Caleb," per Mr. Shearer (£5 12s. 3d.) ...	8	8	9
Employees, Scottish Co-Op. Wholesale Society Ltd., per Jas. Sunderland, Esq. ...	3	6	3
Miss E. B. Mackinnon (Serbia)		5	0
*Per Miss Robertson (for upkeep of "Innerleithen and Walkerburn" Beds): Miss Ballanyne (£1), Miss A. Ballantyne (£1), Mrs. J. K. Ballantyne (£1), Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thomson (£1), Mrs. Hobkirk (10s.), Mrs. Fairfax (5s.)	4	15	0
*Per Miss M. P. Gibb: Proceeds of "Young Folke" Recital in June (further towards "Scottish Musicians" Bed, Salonica)	15	0	0
Per Miss Waddell: Collections from Boxes	7	0	0
*Employees of Seedhill Finishing Co., Ltd., Paisley, per Miss Etta Shankland (Serbia)	1	0	0
Mrs. A. G. Browne	3	0	0
Mrs. Boyd	1	1	0
*Mrs. G. M. Wilkie (Serbia) ...	3	0	0
Miss G. M. Tunncliffe (Motor-lorry, Royaumont)	1	0	0
Anon., per Donald Macdonald, Esq.		10	0
*Staff of Greenock Pilots, per D. Cameron, Esq.	10	0	0
*Mr. and Mrs. Weir (to name "Killalan" Bed, Canadian Ward, Royaumont)	50	0	0
Miss A. Gairdner	2	2	0
H. Howat, Esq.		10	0
Mrs. Whitehouse	1	0	0
Capt. T. Grant	1	0	0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland: Workers in Stonefield Laundry, Paisley, per Wm. Paul, Esq.		13	0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland: Flowers sold in Y.W.C.A. Rooms, Greenock (to complete "Greenock Girl Guides" Bed, Serbia IV., £2 9s.; towards naming another Bed, 14s. 6½d.)	3	3	6½
*Per Miss E. H. Brown: Staff of Messrs. John Walker & Co., Sugar Refiners	5	0	0
Collected by Girls in Clyde Rope Works, Messrs. Alex. Tough & Son, Greenock, per Mrs. Sime	5	6	
Gateshead W.S.S., per Miss Lina Biltcliffe, Hon. Treas. (part proceeds of Garden Party)	2	0	0
*Per Miss Etta Shankland: J. R. Prentice, Esq. (Royaumont)	5	0	0
*Per Miss Bury: Miss L. T. Wyllie (further towards "Lang Toon" Bed)	2	0	0
Mrs. Lyell	10	0	0
Miss Millar	1	0	0
	£128,498	18	7

* Denotes further donation.

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Paisley Teachers" (3rd 6 months, Royaumont)	Paisley Teachers, per Miss Todd, Hon. Treas., Paisley W.S.S., 5, Buchanan Terrace, Paisley.
"Hastings and St. Leonards" (further 6 months, Salonika)	Per Miss Verral, Hon. Treas., S.S.H. Fed., 50, Platts Lane, Hampstead.
"St. Denis" (2nd 6 months, Royaumont)	Per Miss Bourdass, 21, Chester Street, Edinburgh.
"Laurieston Parish" (4th Serbian Unit) (omitted from last week's list) ...	Per Flag Day at Falkirk.
"Airdrie Academy" (4th Serbian Unit)	Airdrie Academy, per Miss Paterson, per Miss Morrison, Hon. Treas., G. & W. of Scot. Jt. Com. for S.W.H., 202, Hope Street, Glasgow.
"Vigilantibus" (4th Serbian Unit) ...	Mr. and Mrs. Fyfe, per Miss Morrison (*see above*).
"Hugh & Alan" (2nd year, Salonika)...	Employees of Messrs. Yarrow, Ltd., per Miss Morrison (*see above*).
"Sheila" (Royaumont)	Mrs. Parker, Clovelly, Kilmacolm, per Mrs. Wood.
"2nd Clovelly" (4th Serbian Unit) ...	Withington and Didsbury Com., per Mrs. Chapman, Hon. Sec., Manchester and District Federation.
"Withington & Didsbury" (Corsica) ...	Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Hotel Magenta, Paris, per Miss Hamilton, Abbaye de Royaumont.
"Stevenson," 6 months (Royaumont)...	Factories in Kirkcaldy, per Miss Bury.
"2nd Lang Toon," 4th Serbian Unit (Dr. Bennet's Unit, 6 months)	Employees in Fifeshire Works, per Miss Bury.
"Fifeshire Workers" (Dr. Bennet's Unit, 1 year)	Per Flag Day at Falkirk.
"Falkirk" (Dr. Bennet's Unit, 1 year)	" " "
"Bainsford" (Dr. Bennet's Unit, 1 year)	" " "
"Employees of Falkirk Foundry" (Royaumont), 6 months	" " "
"Larbert Parish" (Salonika), 1 year ...	" " "
"Redding" (Salonika), 1 year	" " "
"Polmont & District" (Dr. Bennet's Unit, 6 months)	" " "
"Bonnybridge & District" (Corsica), 1 year	" " "
"Colin Stein" I. (Royaumont), 1 year	" " "
"Colin Stein" II. (Dr. Bennet's Unit, 1 year)	" " "
"Innerleithen & Walkerburn" Beds I. and II. (Salonika), 3rd 6 months ...	Per Flag Day at Innerleithen and Walkerburn.
"Killalan" (Canadian Ward, Royaumont, 1 year)	Mr. and Mrs. Weir, Bellard, Kilmacolm.
"Greenock Girl Guides" (Serbia IV.)	Greenock Girl Guides, per Miss Etta Shankland, Oakleigh, Greenock.

Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treas., S.W.H., desires once again to thank the many friends who have so generously given in the past, and would earnestly point out how necessary it is to have further funds, both for the new Units and to continue the established Hospitals in France at the Abbaye de Royaumont, begun December, 1914, with 100 beds, now increased to 400 (after the recent advance on the Somme, every bed was filled); in Salonica, the Girton and Newnham Unit, transferred from Troyes, with the French Expeditionary Force (300 beds); and in Corsica, the hospital in Ajaccio (100 beds), and dispensaries in smaller towns in the island.

Cables have now been received from Dr. Bennet's Unit and Mrs. Harley's Transport Column, saying they have reached Salonica safely, and are ready to join the Serbian Army operating from that base.

Further donations will be gratefully received, either by Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treas., Red House, Greenock, or at Headquarters, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh. Cheques should be crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

London Units.

Donations.

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	13,946	12	4
"A Friend," per Miss Kensington	1	0	0
Anonymous	100	0	0
Aske's Hatcham School (Bed 2) per Miss Young	25	0	0
Miss Bono		2	6
Per Mrs. Burton (Proceeds of of sale on Kossova Day) ...	5	0	0
Miss Cameron-Corbett (donation for car, Mrs. Harley's Unit)	179	0	6
Miss Cameron-Corbett (donation for car, Mrs. Harley's Unit)	3	16	0
Mrs. Haddon		10	0
Per Mrs. Harley	5	0	0
Mrs. Hinde		5	0
Miss Kelso King	179	0	6
Per Miss M. Kerr (Collection at Meeting)	15	0	0
Miss Helen M. Login	1	1	0
Mrs. Lorimer	1	0	0
W. D. Macnaughton, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Mansel	3	0	0
Francis Martelli, Esq.	1	0	0
Miss A. Mocatta		10	6
Miss R. V. Naish	5	0	0
Donations to Motor-kitchen (Mrs. Petrie)			
Mrs. Crooke	2	0	0
Miss S. Partridge		10	0
A. D., per Miss Millman ...	1	0	0
Mrs. Henman		10	0
Women's Reserve Ambulance	10	0	0
R. Chandon Pole, Esq.	10	0	0
Miss Lamplough	1	0	0
Miss F. Marshall		5	0
Lady Crofton	5	0	6
Miss Meta Bradley	1	0	0
Stockpool Municipal School (from Staff and School) ...	1	2	6
Miss A. Weir		5	0
Per Miss Millman's Meetings	21	15	1
Per Miss Millman's Lecture ...		13	0
Per Mrs. Haverfield	2	0	0
Collection, Lady Cowdray's Meeting	29	11	6
Miss Donisthorpe	20	0	0
Miss Jessie Smith		5	0
Miss Olivia Dyamond	2	0	0
Miss Glyde		10	0
Miss C. Macdonald	1	0	0
Miss A. Mocatta		10	6
Collection at Kentish Town ...	2	16	11
Miss Powell		5	0
Miss J. Turner	2	0	0
R. A. Unthank, Esq.		5	0
Miss A. Wood	1	10	0
	£14,891	15	4

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Eastern Counties Federation.

A very successful meeting was held by the CAMBRIDGE W.S.A. on Aug. 10th, in the Hall of Newnham College (by kind permission of the Principal), at which Miss Geraldine Cooke gave an interesting address on the work of the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units in Russia. The date and purpose of the meeting were specially selected to correspond with the summer meeting of University Extension Students, five hundred of whom had assembled in Cambridge for an exhaustive syllabus of lectures, which comprised a large section devoted to subjects connected with Russia. Among the lecturers were several distinguished Russian professors, and one of these, Mr. Paul Milyoukov, Master of History in Moscow, and leader of the Nationalist party in the Duma, most kindly consented to speak after Miss Cooke's address, on the position of Russian women. He explained that his party was in favour of Women's Suffrage, and gave an inspiring account of the work of his countrywomen during the war. They were labouring as doctors and nurses in the actual front line of trenches, and were maintaining agriculture in the villages in the almost entire absence of men, and were, moreover, by their industry, laying up a large amount of savings, from which their country would greatly benefit in the future. Mr. Milyoukov's lectures on the Russian Duma had already prepared his hearers for a sympathetic understanding of the Suffrage question, and his presence no doubt greatly contributed to the success of the meeting. A general invitation had been sent to the Extension students, of which a large number availed themselves. Tea was served, and from the audience, numbering about 150 persons, a collection of £10 was taken for the Millicent Fawcett Hospital Units, to which about £2 was afterwards given in further donations from absentees.

BRAINTREE, BOCKING AND DISTRICT.—A meeting of the above Society was held in the Co-operative Rooms on Monday, August 7th, when an interesting address was given by Mrs. Rackham on the various and valuable services rendered by women at the present time, and a resolution was passed insisting on their claims to the full rights of citizenship in the event of any alteration in the existing basis of the franchise taking place before the termination of the war. The chair was taken by Miss Harrisson.

HUNSTANTON AND DISTRICT. — On July 10th, a drawing-room meeting was held at East Elloe. The chair was taken by the Vicar, the Rev. Maurice Bell, M.A. The speaker was Miss Horne, who gave a most interesting and instructive address on "Women's Work in Connection with the Flying Machines," giving many proofs of how women excelled in making the most intricate parts of the machine. During the address samples of the parts were handed round, which added to the interest of the delightful speech. At the close, the Rev. Eustace Bremner, of King's Lynn, proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, and to Mrs. Ransford, the hostess. A collection was taken to defray expenses.

South Kensington Independent Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage.

The Right Hon. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., and Mrs. Heitland were the speakers, and Miss Clough took the chair, at a crowded drawing-room meeting held at 1A, Holland Park, by kind permission of Miss Holland, on August 8th.

Miss Clough said that when war broke out it was depressing for Suffragists to have to drop Suffrage work, but the whole body of Suffragists flung themselves into paths of usefulness. It was disinterested work, with no thought of getting anything for themselves or other women, only care for the public good. But reward came in the recognition of the value of women to the country, and the gradual conversion to the idea that women ought to have a share in the government of their country.

Mrs. Heitland moved the following resolution, which was afterwards carried *nem. con.*, and sent to Lord Claud Hamilton, the member for South Kensington: "That in the event of any alteration to the franchise, women must also be included, they having taken their full share of the national burden."

Mr. Dickinson, in supporting the amendment, said that after the war all social questions will come up with an intensity never known before, and should be decided by the whole people of the country, men and women. The position of women is totally changed. They have shown they can do work of a character formerly entirely restricted to male labour. Women are now in almost every industry, and must have an enormous effect on the general policy of the country. It is pretty certain that they will remain in these industries. We must be careful to insist that there shall be no change in the franchise unless women are included. The original promise of the Prime Minister was that the next Franchise Bill should be so framed that the inclusion of women might be made if the House of Commons so wished, but this promise has never been redeemed.

Dundee Women's Suffrage Society.

At the beginning of the war the offer by the Dundee Women's Suffrage Society of their office and staff for war work was gratefully accepted by the Lord Provost on behalf of the city of Dundee, and a large committee of representative ladies was formed, called the Dundee Women's War Relief Fund Committee. Since then, right on throughout these long months, the office has been a hive of industry, the centre of innumerable activities, inspired and organised by the capable brain of our Hon. Secretary, Miss Mary H. J. Henderson. Comforts for our soldiers, now reaching a total of over 136,000 articles, have been gathered from depôts distributed over the city, and from other sources; these are collected by the well-known Dundee Women's War Relief car, packed in the office, and sent off to the front, or wherever there is a special request for them. We have also sent from Dundee one of the largest contributions from any individual Suffrage Society to the Scottish Women's Hospitals. But this is only a tithe of Miss Henderson's activities; she is a member of the Parish Council, and is indefatigable in arranging and working out schemes for the social good of the city. It is with widespread regret that we regard the thought of parting with her, even for a short time, when she goes as Administrator of Dr. Elsie Inglis' new Unit of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for work with the Serbian Army. Our only comfort is that what is our loss will be the gain of that great international and far-reaching undertaking, the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

PURLEY.—On July 15th a pleasant garden meeting was held at Highwood, by kind invitation of Mrs. and Miss Brailsford. Miss I. O. Ford gave an excellent and informing address on "The Position and Needs of Industrial Women," emphasising the need of educating women politically, and of inculcating that "divine discontent" to which all progress is due. The following resolution was passed, and has been forwarded to the local M.P.: "That this meeting urges the Government to take the earliest opportunity of recognising the right of women to full citizenship in the country, which they are serving so well, and therefore to include them in the new Parliamentary Register."

SOUTHAMPTON.—A garden meeting was held on August 9th, at Hazelhurst, Hulse Road, by kind invitation of Mrs. Farquharson. Miss Spencer presided, and Mrs. Alys Russell, B.A., gave a very interesting address on the Present Suffrage Situation. The following resolution was passed unanimously, and copies were subsequently sent to Mr. Asquith and to the local Members of Parliament:—

> "That if Parliament is called upon to give the vote to soldiers and sailors and munition workers, because of their services to the country, women must also be included, because they have taken their full share of the national burden, and because a Register in which women have no representation is wanting in moral authority, and does not represent the opinion of the nation at large."

The Members' Working Party for the Russian Maternity Unit has been discontinued until September.

The CLEVEDON W.S.S. recently elected its Committee by postal vote "till the end of the war." This step was felt desirable, as though the Society has maintained its organisation it has done little in a corporate capacity since the war, its members, and in particular those on the Committee, having been too much absorbed in various forms of war-work. The Society has not held its annual general (business) meeting since January, 1914—subscriptions have been collected and the balance-sheet issued year by year, but no election of the Committee has taken place. It was thought better at the present time to send round a circular letter than to attempt to gather the members together. The existing Committee was re-elected unanimously.

Forthcoming Meeting.

SOUTHPORT.—A public meeting will be held in the National Marine Park, on Saturday, August 26th, to acclaim the Premier's position on Women's Suffrage. Speakers: Mrs. Crumblehulme, Mr. Charles Whitmore, Mr. J. J. Corkshott, and other local supporters of the Movement. Chairman: Miss Kate Ryley. 6.30 p.m.

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VALKASA
THE TONIC NERVE FOOD.
An Invigorating Nutrient for BRAIN FAG, DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE.
1s., 3s., and 5s. 6d. of all Chemists.
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.
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"I enclose tariff as promised; I have already received some guests owing to my advertisement in your paper."

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10	- 9	2 0	3 6
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30	1 9	4 6	7 6
40	2 3	6 3	12 0

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CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND a trustworthy woman, soldier's or sailor's widow or otherwise, to live in small furnished house at Birchington, rent free, and receiving remuneration for her services when house is occupied?—Mrs. P. C., 4, Rusthall Park, Tunbridge Wells.

TWO LADIES require cook-housekeeper; country; every convenience.—Box 6,033, Common Cause Office.

TWO LADIES require speaker for village meetings; afternoon; various subjects; expenses and small fee.—Box 6,032, Common Cause Office.

WANTED at once, Mother and Daughter, or two Friends, for Ladies' Hall of Residence; W.C. district; one as portress and light duties, the other charge of dining-room. Wages £16 each; very comfortable bedroom; good home.—Box 6,039, Common Cause Office.

WANTED, lady as servant for 1 lady; country cottage; some knowledge cooking essential; vegetarian would suit; help for roughest work; fullest particulars, references, salary.—Miss Wilson, The Hatch, Padworth Common, Beenham.

WEAVING.

HAND-WOVEN MATERIALS, Made in the Dauntless Hall Workroom. Artistic Dress Fabrics in Linen, Cotton, Wool, &c. On Sale at the Alston Studio, 8, New Bond-st., W., where lessons in Spinning and Weaving are given.
Demonstrations every Tuesday, 11.30 to 1.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

"MORE MONEY TO SPEND" (Income Tax Recovery and Adjustment).—Send postcard for this booklet to Mrs. Ayres Purdie, Women Taxpayers' Agency, Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone, Central 6049.

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Individual Tuition given to Each Pupil.
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Special Summer School at reduced fees. Motoring, Driving, &c., with Garage work daily, 10 to 6, at 8, Brick-st., Piccadilly. Phone, 5,740, Mayfair.

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GENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Baker

DELICIOUS "SALUTARIS" DRINKS.—Orangeile! Gingerale! Lemonade! and do. home-brewed. Economical, healthy, and free from all impurities; made from pure distilled water.—Salutaris Water Co., 238, Fulham-rd., London, S.W.

DEVONSHIRE CLOTTED CREAM; 2s. per lb.; 1s. 2d. ½lb.; post free; cash with order.—Hilda Paynter, Hocklake Farm, Bere Alston.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH (OLD) BOUGHT.—MESSRS. BROWNING, Dental Manufacturers, 63, Oxford-st., London, THE ORIGINAL FIRM who do not advertise misleading prices. Full value by return or offer made. Call or post. Est. 100 years.

ELECTROLYSIS (for removal of superfluous hair, moles, &c.), face massage, and electrical hair treatment. Lessons given and certificate granted.—Address, Miss Thearlston, 54, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, W. Hours, 11 to 5.

GOLD, SILVER, AND BRASS can be cleaned in half the ordinary time by the Ayah Polishing Cloth. This cloth is used by jewellers in restoring lustre to the finest jewellery. No soiling of hands. 1s. 3d. post free from The Pioneer Manufacturing Co., 21, Paternoster-sq., London, E.C.

IRISH PILLOW LINEN in bundles of Remnants, sufficient for six full-size Pillow Cases, only 8s. 6d.; postage, 6d. Send postcard for this month's Bargain List, free.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

MADAME HELENE, 5, Hanover-rd., Scarborough, gives generous prices for ladies' and gentlemen's worn suits, dresses, boots, furs, lingerie, and children's garments; separate price for each article; carriage paid; cash by return, or parcel promptly returned if offer not accepted.

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FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD.—Furnished, in a most picturesque part of Dorset, close to the sea, Coastguard cottages to let, from September 1st.—Apply to W. B. Northover & Sons, London House, Bridport.

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